

# British Empire Faces Crisis In New Uprising In Strife-Torn India

## UNREST FLAMED BY ARREST OF NATIVE LEADER

British Action Stirrs Revolt Which Has Been Smoldering for Centuries.

London, March 18.—Present disturbances in India are manifestations of revolt against British rule which have been smoldering steadily, breaking forth now and then in open revolution, since the British first entered India in 1757. Past revolts usually have been localized in limited sections of India or participated in by limited groups of the population while the rest of the Hindustan peninsula remained quiet.

India's vast population—between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000—is split into half a dozen racial groups and a score of widely varying religions. Very rarely have these rival groups been able to act together in a concerted move against the British and this has enabled Britain to hold India in its power with a comparatively small military force.

**Sepoy Mutiny.**  
The only wide-spread revolution in recent times in which the majority of Indians took part and which really threatened the British government in India was the Sepoy mutiny. This began at Meerut, near Delhi, May 10, 1857. Its immediate cause was the furnishing of rifle cartridges greased with pork fat, to Mohammedan troops. It is unlawful for a Mohammedan to taste pork.

The Sepoy mutiny was quelled in June, 1858.

In the World war India remained loyal to Britain and furnished much aid in men and materials. Despite the alleged efforts of German agents to stir up rebellion.

**Causes of Unrest.**  
But since the close of the war, several factors have been at work to cause dissatisfaction among the population of all races and religions.

Among these are:  
One—Economic distress which shares with the rest of the world.

Two—Allied occupation of Constantinople. This has intensified Mohammedan hatred of Great Britain, as Constantinople is considered a holy place.

Three—Succession of a new amir in Afghanistan, with very independent and slightly anti-British tendencies.

Four—The non-cooperative and passive resistance movement of Mohandas Karamchanda Gandhi, recently arrested for sedition.

Five—Alleged spreading of bolshevik propaganda.

**Strikes Frequent.**  
Those things to have kept India in a continual turmoil. Many strikes took place in 1921—notably that of textile workers at Bombay and that of tram employees in Calcutta.

Armed uprisings and riots also have been frequent. The most important was the Moplah uprising in north India late in 1921. This was crushed and six districts were placed under martial law.

Since the war British government has made strong efforts to pacify the peninsula.

The Earl of Reading, former lord chief justice in England, was sent to India as viceroy. One of his first actions was to confer with Gandhi, nationalist leader.

The interview, however, bore little fruit, for Gandhi continued his passive resistance activities.

Early in 1921 a limited kind of self-government went into effect in India under the government of India act.

**New Law's Provisions.**  
India was allowed to have a national parliament, modeled along the lines of the British parliament. It consisted of a council of state, made up of princes and nobles, corresponding to the house of lords, and a legislative assembly, similar to the house of commons.

This national parliament met at Delhi and similar provincial parliaments were set up in various parts of India.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by natives because the viceroy retained the right to veto any action of the native parliament.

The great bulk of India's population is made up of low caste petty cultivators who take little part in political activities and have little political consciousness.

**Political Parties.**  
Active political parties in India today are:

Extremists—Consisting of Gandhi's non-cooperationist followers to whom with radical direct-action revolutionists.

Moderates—Who want freedom but are determined to get it by political action.

Intellectuals—Consisting of high caste Hindus and educated natives, many of whom favor gradual release from British control by educating the people. Srinawasa Sastri, British delegate to the Washington arms conference, is representative of this group.



"No prison can hold capture a just cause," says Gandhi, leader of the movement for a free and independent India. "Ideas cannot be caged." Gandhi is under arrest awaiting trial by the British government. The artist has depicted him behind the bars.



**LORD DERBY.**  
Mentioned as successor to Montagu.



**PRINCE OF WALES.**  
Who has ended his tour of India and is on his way to Japan.



**LORD READING.**  
Viceroy of India, who may soon resign, either voluntarily or by request.



**EDWIN S. MONTAGU.**  
Whose resignation as secretary of state for India was the first act in the India crisis.



**SIR WILLIAM MEYER.**  
High commissioner for India, who is expected to follow Montagu's path and resign.



**WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.**  
Who may succeed Lord Reading as viceroy to India.



Sarjori Maidsu, feminist leader of India and staunch supporter of the Gandhi plan.



**LORD DEANE.**  
Another possible successor to Montagu.



**DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.**  
Is mentioned as a successor to Lord Reading, viceroy of India, who is expected to resign soon.



The prince of Wales, who was the Maharajah of Bhopal to the left, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, ruler of 6,000,000 subjects and warm supporter of the British government. At the right, Mrs. Annie Besant, noted theosophist and leader of the moderates. She sponsors home rule for India, but warns against native violence.

## TIME-STAINED PUBLICATIONS OF STEPHENSON AND ROCK ISLAND TELL STORY OF EARLIER DAYS

The Upper Mississippian announced its weekly publication by Daniel Crist, editor and proprietor.

The first page is almost entirely given over to the reprint of a letter written by W. C. Rives to Colonel Edmund Fontaine, originally printed in the Richmond Whig, Jan. 11, 1844. As between Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay, Mr. Rives breaks a lance for Clay, advocating his election to the presidency. The Rives letter is commended editorially.

The independent policy of the paper is indicated by the editor: "Colonel John Wentworth, can you inform us why we do not get the Chicago Democrat in exchange? Is it because the Mississippian (in our own language) is the only independent paper in the state, excepting the Chicago Democrat. Don't be alarmed Col., we will be easy on your self-esteem glory. Send it along."

The Moline lyseum, it is recorded, elected officers as follows: President, D. B. Sears; vice president, Luke Wells and W. Wells; secretary, J. H. Hatch; treasurer, William Benham; standing committee, Joel Wells, G. W. Bell, and C. G. Taylor.

The announcement is made that "next Tuesday at early candle light" the following topic will be discussed by the lyceum: "Has the negro more reason to complain of the treatment of the whites than the Indian?"

Luke Wells and C. G. Taylor will take the affirmative, and Joseph Meriman and E. P. Reynolds the negative.

**They Kicked on These Prices.**  
The Rock Island market prices are quoted as follows: Wheat, 50 and 60 cents; flour, \$4.00 and \$4.25; white beans, 60 cents; flax seed, 62 cents; bees wax, 22 and 25 cents; dry hides, 7 cents; green hides, 3 cents; corn, 20 cents; corn meal, 31 cents; oats, 18 cents; barley, 25 and 31 cents; feathers, 35 cents; salt, (K'n'w) pr. B, 50 cents; salt, (G. A.)—pr. B, 78 cents; salt, (G. A.) or sack, \$2; pork, over 200 lbs, \$2.50; beef, a pound, 2 cents; tallow, 8 cents; butter, 10 and 12 cents; cheese, 6 cents.

E. Whistler, who kept a general store where the postoffice now stands, begins his advertisement with the following verse: "All ye jovial farmers, To Whistlers we will go, And to Whistlers we will go, go, go, And to Whistlers we will go, go, go, His goods to see and him to view, To Whistlers we will go."

**Why Name Changed.**  
Mr. Mitchell says that this was the first house to be built on the mainland on either side of the river, and became the location of the first postoffice, courthouse, land office, stage station and hotel.

Later, he states, the village was called Stephenson after the local land agent, but when he had to defend himself against charges of malfeasance in office the town was incorporated as Rock Island.

Time-stained copies of the Rock Island Banner and Stephenson's Gazette, Vol. 1, No. 1, dated Aug. 24, 1839, and "The Upper Mississippian," Vol. 3, No. 40, dated Feb. 10, 1844, recently sent to Phil Mitchell, president of the State Bank of Rock Island, by C. K. Mixer, Minneapolis, a native of Rock Island, print allusions to persons and events which cannot fail to be of interest to the descendants of pioneer residents.

The Rock Island Banner and Stephenson's Gazette, according to the announcement of its initial number was "devoted to news, arts, science, literature, agriculture, etc." and was published once a week on Mississippi street, near the ferry landing for \$3 a year. H. McGrew was the proprietor.

Only half of the four page sheet has been preserved, the inside pages being blank. The issue was taken from the press before the pages devoted presumably to local news and advertising had been printed, so there are no references to any Rock Island residents with the exception of the publisher's announcement.

The first page is devoted to poetry, anecdotes and garden lore, and there is in addition an article about a Dr. King of New York, reprinted from the New Orleans Picayune. The physician was referred to as a "plausible swindler, a dexterous knave, a hypocrite of superior intelligence, a cool calculating villain" who could "woo in the accents of love and threaten in the language of a tyrant."

Among the doctor's many offenses was that of having attempted to extort \$2,000 from the father of a young girl whom he kept in close imprisonment.

**They Published Pomes, Too.**  
An anonymous poem entitled "The Separation" is the lament of a young lady on the departure of a favorite beau. The following extract gives an idea of its character: "He's gone—and other lips may weave A stronger spell than mine to bind him; But bid him if he love me leave Those rhymes he made me love, behind him."

Lee and Chamberlin, advertise dry beef hides, raccoon skins, lynx, wolf, muskrat, fox, deer, otter and wild cat skins, stating they will pay cash. Mr. Chamberlin was the father of C. B. Chamberlin, real estate and insurance man. D. B. Sears, father of David Sears, advertises dry goods and groceries at his Moline store. He states he will sell as any of the cheapest, "Whistlers" first in town, not excepted."

The marriage is announced of Dr. William Hollister Sage, to Miss Harriet Hannah Jackson. Rev. J. A. Woodruff officiated. On which the Mississippian comments: "We were not disappointed with the good things that are gently provided on such an occasion, for the Devil acknowledges receiving a large share thereof. And as the happy couple, we have the pleasure to know, have taken passage in the Teotestial ship for life, may their prospects for a safe and pleasant voyage be delightful, and cheering to all their friends and Sages in after generations."

The paper chronicles the marriage by M. C. Sherman, Esq., of James P. Davison of Moline and Miss Ann Maria Saunders, and adds, "The imp wishes he could say as much on this occasion as the foregoing one."

**What They Advertised.**  
Among the advertisers are C. F. Wartout, conducting a "carriage sleigh, buggy and wagon establishment." Charles D. Trowbridge, furniture and cabinet maker; S. H. Teney, tailor; W. T. Norris, druggist; Palmer and Dimick, turning and chair factory; J. M. Moore, dry goods; Ainsworth and Lyne, dry goods and groceries; J. S. Sallor, saddle and harness manufactory.

John Buford, postmaster, advertises letters remaining in the postoffice and uncalled for on Jan. 1, 1844.

Palmer and Dimick, advertising their Moline turning and chair factory, appeal to the women of 1844 as follows: "For females we're making Arm chairs and settees. Great pains will be taken. The ladies to please."

Jonathan Bufum, grandfather of Ira H. Bufum of the real estate of Eckhart and Bufum, offers the "well known and splendid tavern," the American House for sale, also the Rockport farm of 500 acres and a number of cattle. The old American House was located just south of the courthouse on Third avenue, and Rockport was the name at that date of the present village of Andalusia.

Under the head of "Duck or No Dinner," Daniel Stephens, tailor, says he will make goods up in the neatest style for ready pay, "such as cash, wheat, corn, oats, wood, beef and pork, and potatoes, too."

John Holt advertises himself as a builder of steam and keel boats. H. C. Reynolds announces that he conducts a common school. His terms are \$2.50 cash for quarter of 60 days.

R. H. Kinnel as watchmaker and jeweler states that he will sell on most reasonable terms for "ready pay."

**Pay Pleasant Tribute.**  
The approaching Washington's birthday on Feb. 22 is referred to editorially as follows: "Ah! seems life and activity in view of the approaching 22nd. Our citizen ladies are intent upon furnishing a fine entertainment on that day; not simply a well spread table, but specimens of handwork, music, etc. Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, etc., all, with one accord unite and one of the most beautiful features of the whole affair is the harmony which at present seems to prevail. No gossip, no sectional or sectarian jealousies, but all harmony and sunshine. We hope to see many of our friends from the country at the festivities on the 22nd."

**Who Will Be Queen**  
of the SHRINE CIRCUS AND BAZAR at the Davenport Coliseum, March 27 to April 1st?  
Come on girls, get busy and win one of the following prizes:  
1ST PRIZE: Round trip to Frisco and back during Shrine convention. All expenses paid.  
2ND PRIZE: Ladies' tailored dress or suit. Goods as selected from Treffer, Ladies' Tailor.  
3RD PRIZE: New spring suit or dress from B. & H. Abraham's Ready-to-Wear.  
4TH PRIZE: New spring suit or dress from Klein's Ready-to-Wear.  
Prizes to Be Awarded at the Coliseum Saturday Eve. April 1st  
See Mr. John Loveridge, manager of Capitol theatre about entering into this contest. Everybody invited.

## GANDHI MAN OF STRANGE POWER IN HINDUSTAN

Nationalist Leader Has As Many Different Personalities As Hindu Gods.

London, March 18.—Mohandas Karamchanda Gandhi, arrested by British authorities in India on a sedition charge, is not one man but several!

The Indian nationalist leader has as many different personalities as one of his Hindu gods has heads. He's a skilled lawyer. He's a skilled lawyer. An ardent evangelist. An expert diplomat and politician. A half-starved ascetic. A reputed worker of miracles. And by millions he's looked upon as a god in the flesh, sent to save India!

Gandhi's multiple personality is one of the reasons for his wide popularity—so great that his arrest may be followed by serious disturbances.

**Emanated Man.**  
Gandhi is a small, emaciated man, insignificant in appearance. His skin is brown, his sunken eyes gray, his hands slim like those of an artist.

He dresses always in native homespun. He never wears shoes. He travels invariably third-class. He fasts frequently and long. This gives him the appearance of a starving man. He always cooks his own meals and never eats meat.

Gandhi was born Nov. 11, 1869, in the Bombay presidency. He inherits his political ability from his father, a member of the trading caste, who 24 years was chief minister of state or diwan for Porbandar.

After having finished the usual Hindu religious and classical studies, Gandhi took up law and went to London to complete his legal training. Then he returned to India to practice his profession.

The young lawyer first leaped into prominence in labor troubles between Hindu and European workers in Natal, South Africa.

Gandhi rushed to South Africa, defended his countrymen in court and became their leader. He was imprisoned several times.

Reflection in prison brought the birth of Gandhi's passive resistance theory. Returning to India, he began urging the people to put this theory into operation.

This theory holds that the best way to oust the British from India is to ignore their existence. Natives should not occupy office under the British. They should not take cases into British courts.

They should keep their children out of British schools. They should not buy British goods. They should refuse to enter British employ.

But never should they use violence.

**Plan Gains Headway.**  
This scheme gained great headway. In 1920 Gandhi was recognized as national leader from one end of Hindustan to the other—he was the first man to unite Hindus and Mohammedans, formerly two struggling factions.

In December, 1921, Gandhi was invested with sole executive power at the Indian national congress at Ahmedabad.

This congress voted to start a program of civil disobedience—to boycott British goods, to dodge service in British forces, to refuse to pay taxes.

It was largely the carrying out of this program that led to Gandhi's arrest.

Gandhi is married and has four sons.

**HOARSENESS**  
Swallow slowly small pieces—rub well over the throat.

**VICKS VAPORUB**  
Over 17 Million Jars Used Yearly

**Every Girl Can Have a Wealth of Beautiful Hair**

**Newbro's Herpicide**  
will give your hair the life, luster and beauty you so much desire. The cost is small and the results are definite.

Begin the use of Newbro's Herpicide today and have long lustrous beautiful tresses.

At all Drug and Department Stores Men: Applications at Barber Shops

Bengston's Drug Stores Special Agents

## BARBER SHOP WILL REOPEN

I will reopen my barber shop on Monday, March 20, with the following prices:

Haircuts ..... 25c  
Shave ..... 15c

D. L. COOPER,  
122 West Seventeenth Street